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3 deaths occurred in Jericho between December 6 and December 8. At Erhaya, on December 7 and December 8, 10 cases and 3 deaths were recorded. On December 10 and December 11, 15 cholera cases occurred among the foreign laborers and the inhabitants of Amman.

Regarding the course of the cholera in the East Jordan territory, the health office at Damascus publishes the following report: On December 4 the disease broke out in Kuneitra. A peasant returning from Salt brought the cholera to his native place, the village of Redscheb, where he, together with 15 others, succumbed to the disease. In Bayat, 2 persons have died of cholera and 1 cholera patient is under treatment there. In Amman, on December 7, 5 deaths from cholera occurred among the soldiers.

DUTCH INDIES.—In Soerabaya, between November 2 and November 15, 165 cholera cases and 115 deaths were registered.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Plague and cholera in various countries.

NAPLES, ITALY, December 29, 1902.

P. A. Surg. J. M. Eager reports for the week ended December 27, 1902, as follows: December 21, steamship *Palatia*, of the Hamburg-American Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 622 steerage passengers and 78 pieces of large baggage; 600 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 34 steerage passengers was advised. December 23, steamship *Montevideo*, of the Spanish trans Atlantic Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 118 steerage passengers and 20 pieces of large baggage; 150 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 6 steerage passengers was advised. December 24, steamship *Vancouver*, of the Dominion Line, bound with passengers and cargo for Boston. There were inspected and passed 400 steerage passengers and 100 pieces of large baggage; 500 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. The rejection of 68 steerage passengers was advised.

Asiatic cholera in Egypt.

Reports from Cairo state that there were, December 19, 1902, 15 cases of cholera under treatment at Alexandria. No other cases were reported as existing in Egypt. December 22, the number of cases under treatment was reduced to 4.

Bubonic plague at Mauritius.

Reports from the governor of Mauritius state that for the week ended December 18, 1902, there were 27 cases of plague with 14 deaths.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, December 18, 1902.

Asst. Surg. Dunlap Moore reports, December 11, 1902, as follows: For the week ended December 13, 1902, 4 vessels, having a total personnel of 379 crew and 535 passengers, were inspected; 399 steerage pas-

sengers were bathed and 497 pieces of baggage were disinfected. During the same period, cases of infectious diseases, as follows, were reported in Yokohama: Enteric fever, 6 cases, no deaths; diphtheria, 1 case, no deaths; dysentery, 1 case, no deaths. No grave quarantinable disease has recently been reported to me as occurring in this vicinity.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Cholera situation.

MANILA, P. I., December 13, 1902.

SIR: In reviewing the cholera situation in the Philippine Islands for the past month, and in transmitting cholera reports for the three weeks ended December 6, 1902, I have the honor to state that during this time cholera in Manila practically disappeared, when there was a rather sharp increase covering a period of ten days with a gradual decline until the disease assumed about the same proportions as before. This increase, in my opinion, was due principally to "fiestas," or large celebrations that were held in Manila immediately preceding the increase in the number of cases, since, during this time, large numbers of natives gathered in Manila attending the celebration of certain events, many of whom came from the surrounding districts. Another factor operative at this time was the coming to Manila of a number of refugees on account of the prevalence of ladrones in an adjacent province, the latter place being infected with cholera. A third factor which must not be overlooked in determining the cause of the increase is that of the shipment to Manila from Laguna Province, that had recently passed through a severe epidemic of cholera, of large quantities of such vegetables as radishes, lettuce, and small onions that are eaten in an uncooked state.

At the date of writing there are but few cases of cholera occurring in Manila, 1 or 2 cases daily in a population of 350,000 people, but the infection still exists, and as long as this is the case the danger is not over and Manila must be considered an infected port.

Relative to the disease in the provinces, the reports submitted do not show the actual condition of affairs, as the number of cases that actually have occurred during the period embraced by this data is much greater than shown. The disease in Luzon, Marinduque, and Cebu is practically over with the reservation mentioned in speaking of the disease in Manila.

Leyte, Samar, and adjacent islands may be placed in the same category with those already mentioned. There are a few centers of infection and the disease is apparently in abeyance, but the infection exists, and with the lax quarantine, or absence of quarantine, it is impossible to make predictions as to the time when the epidemic will have run its course.

The epidemic in Panay and western Negros is subsiding, but Oriental Negros and some parts of Panay are still badly infected.

As stated in previous reports, the deadly factor of the native small boat, parao or banca, which defies quarantine restrictions and regulations, especially since they have to be enforced at most ports by native physicians, has continued its work in the dissemination of cholera, and at date of writing most of the ports and many of the inland towns of the island of Mindanao are badly infected, and Surigao and Zamboanga, as well as other places on that island, are suffering from severe epidemics.